FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 188 *29 September 1981*

ARGENTINA

Ambassador to USSR De la Guardia Talks on Trade B 1
USSR Reportedly Supplies Nuclear Elements B 1
Foreign Minister Comments on UN Talk With Rojas B 1
Ships Leave To Participate in Brazilian Maneuvers B 2
Army Chief Galtieri Returns From Brazilian Trip B 2
Briefs: Money Supply To Rise B 2

BOLIVIA

Central Bank Issues Report on Economy C 1
Foreign Minister Discusses U.S. Envoys C 1

BRAZIL

Chaves To Continue With Political Opening Progress D 1
Chaves Will Not Attend Cancun Meeting D 1
Figueiredo May Undergo Heart Operation D 2
Foreign Minister Returns From New York D 2
Lula Reelected President of Workers Party D 2

PERU

Textile Industry Approaching Collapse J 1
Bomb Partially Destroys Arequipa City Hall J 1

VENEZUELA

Former President Romulo Betancourt Dies L 1
Consideration of Force for El Salvador Denied L 1
Briefs: Iron Production Exportation L 1

PANAMA

National Guard Officer Addresses Student Congress N 1
Veraguas' Delegates Walk Out on Student Congress N 2
[LA PRENSA 28 Sep]
Cuban Embassy Official Explains Citizen's Death N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Spanish Paper Interviews Prime Minister Price P 1
[Madrid EL PAIS 20 Sep]

COSTA RICA

Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Visits P 2

EL SALVADOR

Violence Continues; Party Announces Registration P 3
Terrorists Block Roads Used by Government Troops P 3
[DIARIO LATINO 24 Sep]

Radio Venceremos Reports Recent FMLN Activities P 4
Forces Army Helicopter Down P 4
Attacks on Two Army Garrisons P 4
Escape of Captured Guardsman P 5
FMLN's Cienfuegas Comments on Political Solution P 5
[Radio Venceremos]
Ungo Sets Conditions for Election Negotiations P 6
Opposition Spokesmen Reject Elections Proposal P 7
PCN Opposition Party Scores Agrarian Reform P 8
[DIARIO DE HOY 24 Sep]

GUATEMALA

Ministry Reaffirms Ban on Trade With Belize P 9
Former Minister Sees Communist Threat to Belize P 9
[EL IMPARCIAL 21 Sep]
31 Peasants Murdered in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz P 9
General Staff Chief on Army's Mission, Duty P 10
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 22 Sep]
ORPA Claims Israel is Chief Enemy of Revolution P 11

HONDURAS

PASO Leader Carias Not To Run in Elections P 11
Briefs: New Mexican Ambassador P 11

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Comments in Panama on Belize, U.S. P 12
Opposition Announces New Liberation Movement P 13
[Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 27 Sep]
Army Disbands Counterrevolutionary Band P 14
MDN's Robelo Replies to Humberto Ortega Remarks P 15
[LA PRENSA 21 Sep]
Briefs: GDR Cooperation; Border Battalion; Land Reform P 15

CUBA

Malmierca Charges U.S. With Use of Germ Warfare Q 1
Further Reportage on End of IPU Conference Q 1
Raul Roa Statement Q 1
Brazilian Delegation's Message Q 1
Resolution on El Salvador Q 2
Montane, Algeria's Delegation Chief Q 2
Castro With U.S. Congressmen Q 2
Ethiopian Construction Minister Ends Visit Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Prime Minister Will Not Attend Melbourne Summit S 1

DOMINICA

Charles Off to U.S. for IMF, World Bank Meeting S 1

GRENADA

Communique on Bishop's Visit to Mexico Issued S 1
Whiteman To Attend Socialist Meeting in Paris S 2
NJM Accuses Jamaica of Victimizing WPJ Members S 2

JAMAICA

Salvadoran Envoys Say Talks 'Partly Successful' S 3
Country Receives $7.5 Million for Energy Project S 4

AMBASSADOR TO USSR DE LA GUARDIA TALKS ON TRADE

PY281535 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA) -- The Argentine ambassador to the Soviet Union, Ernesto de la Guardia, today denied that the Argentine meat sales to the USSR have been stopped. He explained that shipping has ceased because the "contracts which have been signed" have been fulfilled. He also said that the imbalance in the bilateral trade favoring Argentina "is much greater than the normal imbalances," therefore a decision has been made to increase purchases from the USSR.

De la Guardia left for the Soviet Union today. Interviewed by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at Ezeiza Airport, he said that the embassy has received instructions "to support some missions" which will travel to the USSR "to increase Argentine purchases from the Soviets."

He emphasized that the most important matters related to bilateral relations will continue to be "the maximum promotion of sales" and "if possible" also the promotion of purchases. He said, however, that the trade imbalance favoring Argentina was very large and that "the amount we are selling by far surpasses the amount we are buying." He added: "It should not be believed that we are going to reach a balance, and the Soviets know it; but we realize that it is necessary to increase our purchases from the USSR."

Regarding forthcoming negotiations, he revealed that in a few days an Argentine official mission will leave for Moscow to negotiate the purchase of goods for state enterprises and that other similar negotiations will take place before the end of this year. Regarding the contract on Argentine meat sales, he said that "the truth is that the signed contracts have been fulfilled." He added: "This does not mean that we will stop selling. Selling is good for us but this will depend on negotiations which have not yet been carried out, but which could take place any time."

Asked about the trade volume in view of the political, social and ideological differences, De la Guardia said that "that has nothing to do with it." "The Soviet Union trades with all countries of the world without distinction of ideology or social or political differences. Argentina also trades or tries to trade without making distinctions in the political field." He also said that "the real trade situation during the 80's shows that several markets which were traditionally Argentine markets have closed, particularly in Western Europe." In conclusion he said: "The USSR needs our products and Argentina has no problem in selling them."

USSR REPORTEDLY SUPPLIES NUCLEAR ELEMENTS

PY290008 Santiago Chile Domestic in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The French weekly (?LE POINT) reported that Argentina is purchasing heavy water and enriched uranium from the Soviet Union. In its [word indistinct] section the weekly points out that the Soviet Union is supplying heavy water and enriched uranium to Argentina. [Words indistinct] of these nuclear elements until Argentina is able to fulfill its own needs.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UN TALK WITH ROJAS

PY251440 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has said that the [Beagle Channel] mediation has its specific sphere and cannot be dealt with in bilateral talks. He made this statement when he was asked whether he had discussed this topic with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. The two foreign ministers had a 2-hour meeting yesterday at UN headquarters in New York.

Camilion termed the meeting cordial and useful, despite the fact that the border dispute in the south was not entered upon, since it is within the sphere of papal mediation. [passage indistinct] The Argentine foreign minister also stressed the cordiality and importance of the meeting and praised the good will and capcity of the Chilean minister. [passage indistinct]

When asked if the border dispute in the south had been discussed, Camilion said: This topic cannot be dealt with during a bilateral talk. It would not be suitable to discuss between us the topics submitted to the consideration of the holy father.

Asked whether his country wished to broaden the terms of the mediation, the Argentine foreign minister said that the mediation has its points of references in the Montevideo Agreement.

Regarding the Argentine reasons for delaying their reply to the pope's suggestions, the Argentine diplomat said: We have requested certain clarifications which require certain work which takes a long time. [passage indistinct]

Regarding the possibility that Argentina will take the case to some other [word indistinct], such as the International Court of Justice, the Argentine foreign minister only said that the matter is in the hands of the pope and that it would not be suitable to take recourse to another alternative.

SHIPS LEAVE TO PARTICIPATE IN BRAZILIAN MANEUVERS

PY282002 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Bahia Blanca -- Naval units of the Argentine Navy will leave from Puerto Belgrano this afternoon to take part in the Fraterno-81 maneuvers with Brazilian Navy ships at the Brazilian ports of Santos and Rio de Janeiro. The Argentine Naval Operations Command reported that these joint operations are aimed at preserving the South Atlantic from international tension and confrontation.

ARMY CHIEF GALTIERI RETURNS FROM BRAZILIAN TRIP

PY281624 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, returned at noon to the country after a 7-day trip to Brazil. Galtieri, who had a meeting with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, arrived at Metropolitan Airport at 1250.

BRIEFS

MONEY SUPPLY TO RISE -- (NA) -- The money supply for October will be 4.9 trillion (million million) pesos, all of which will be placed on the financial market in order to bring down interest rates, the Central Bank announced on Friday. At the same time, no changes will take place in the percentage of their deposits finance houses must freeze and the rate will thus remain at its 18-percent level set in September. What is sought through those two measures is to "promote an expansion in the monetary resources at the disposal of the economic system," it was explained. The money supply for September was 4.5 trillion pesos. The considerable supply carried out by the Central Bank reportedly accounts for a marked drop in interest rates which came down from 130 percent per annum 40 days ago to their current level of 90 percent per annum. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 9 PY]

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES REPORT ON ECONOMY

PY282048 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to a report released by the Bolivian Central Bank there are no possibilities of coming out of the economic crisis next quarter. The disappointing bank report states that there is no clear evidence that the crisis affecting the various sectors of the national economy will be overcome.

The document entitled "Survey and Contingencies" states, however, that the mining sector -- the main sector of the Bolivian economy -- should expect positive results in its productive levels.

Regarding the chapter about the perspectives for the third quarter, the document states that in general terms the economic situation of the businesses will continue with the same development observed during the second quarter as shown by the negative net balance in almost all sectors. The document warns, however, that although the demands for industrial products will increase, there will not be any increases in construction. Also insignificant increases in internal prices can be expected [words indistinct] and industrial sales will rise above present levels.

The report is not optomistic about construction due to lack of demand and the high cost of materials in this sector. It also states, that the activities of the business sector show a tendency to remain stationary considering the net balances observed which are not very significant.

The report indicates that the oil sector will continue under more or less normal conditions with positive production. The mining sector will continue with financial problems originated by low prices. This is why the productive mining sectors are going to make special efforts in production in order to slow the critical situation and cover their obligations.

The document also revealed that during the first half of this year, the economic activity has decreased due to decreased internal demands.

The Bolivian Central Bank believes that the price increases implemented during the first months of this year as a result of the economic readjustments implemented by the government have originated a series of problems directly linked with labor.

The document reveals that during the first half of this year, production and employment decreased by 17 and 7 percent respectively. Sales in practically all sectors decreased significantly during this period as compared to sales increases during 1980. As a result of this economic situation, businesses are in a worse situation than last year.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. ENVOYS

PY282005 A Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero has said that he considers as a normal procedure the fact that Bolivian matters are being discussed with Argentina by U.S. officials Gordon Summer and Samuel Hart, who were here in La Paz last week.

According to local press reports today, U.S. officials Summer and Hart, who are meeting with Argentine officials, are reportedly discussing a 10-point agenda including the Bolivian and Central American situations.

The foreign minister, in answer to reporters, said that in appearance this may be interpreted in a different manner not reflecting the truth.

The minister talked to the press after a meeting with President Celso Torrelio Villa, during which matters related to the forthcoming cabinet meeting were discussed.

CHAVES TO CONTINUE WITH POLITICAL OPENING PROCESS

PY281550 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0236 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 25 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Aureliano Chaves, the interim president of Brazil, said today that President Joao Figueiredo will probably reassume the presidency within 2 months. Chaves, 52, who today visited Figueiredo in a local hospital, stated to the press that the president is physically and mentally fit. "I believe that within 60 days he will be perfectly fit to reassume the presidency," he added. The interim president cited Figueiredo's words, saying: "I am going to reassume the presidency and ride a horse." Figueiredo was with the cavalry when in the army.

In his talk today with Figueiredo, Chaves said that they had exchanged ideas and that the president had congratulated him for the speech he gave on Wednesday, when he officially assumed office as interim chief of state.

Chaves, who is interim chief of state while Figueiredo is recovering from a heart attack, said that he will continue with the political opening process. "All that is included in President Figueiredo's commitment (for restoring democratic freedom) will be maintained by myself," the former federal deputy added. He stressed that neither would there be any changes in the economic policy. Brazilian television today broadcast a clip of the meeting between Figueiredo and Chaves that was held at the hospital. The president appeared to be in good spirits and he walked around the room. A bulletin that was released today by the Public Servants Hospital states that Figueiredo's recovery is satisfactory.

Cardinal Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo and notorious for his passionate defense of human rights, sent a telegram to Figueiredo in which he wishes him a quick and full recovery.

The official Brazilian news agency reported that the commander in chief of the Argentine Army and member of the government junta of that country, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, visited Figueiredo today.

Chaves stated that he did not yet know how Brazil will be represented at the conference of the rich and poor countries that is to take place in October in Mexico, but he added that he would study the matter with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro when he returns from the United States. The JORNAL DO BRASIL news agency transmitted the statements of the hospital's chief of the heart clinic, indicating that if there are no sudden changes, Figueiredo, 63, will be able to leave the hospital within a week. According to the agency, Dr Raimundo Carneiro does not discount the possibility that the president may have to undergo heart surgery in the future.

CHAVES WILL NOT ATTEND CANCUN MEETING

PY281505 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- President Aureliano Chaves has informed Interim Foreign Minister Baena Soares that there is no possibility of his traveling to Mexico to participate in the Cancun meeting. This announcement was made during the meeting that President Figueiredo's stand-in had with the interim foreign minister on Thursday and which was released only yesterday by Itamaraty.

Even though he has announced in advance that he will not travel to the meeting of chiefs of state that is to take place in Cancun, Mexico, Chaves explained to Soares that he will discuss the topic with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at the beginning of the week. The news that Chaves is not going to the Cancun meeting has caused surprise in some Itamaraty sectors, who already thought that Figueiredo's stand-in would make his first trip abroad. It is their belief that the trip would be evidence of the consolidation of the political opening and also as a way for Brazil not to be absent at the North-South summit meeting, a topic on which the Figueiredo administration has placed a lot of emphasis.

FIGUEIREDO MAY UNDERGO HEART OPERATION

PY281309 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Gen Joao Figueiredo may have to undergo a heart operation in order to insert a saphenous bypass [ponte safena], but before this can occur he will have to undergo a cineangiography test. "The deadline for this test varies quite a lot. The idea is that matters must not be hurried, but neither must they be slow. Figueiredo may take this test within 4 to 6 weeks time," said Dr Raimundo Dias Carneiro, chief of the heart services of the Public Servants Hospital. According to the doctor, the president will be able to leave the hospital "after a 12-day period. The tests to which he is now being submitted are the normal ones." The cardiograph [coronariografia] exam is an injection, with an iodine base, through the use of a catheter that allows the arteries to be observed and obstructions detected.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

PY290345 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has arrived in Rio de Janeiro from New York and declined to speak to the press on his participation at the 26th UN General Assembly.

Before leaving for the United States to participate in the UN General Assembly, Saraiva Guerreiro visited Mexico where he met with President Lopez Portillo and with his Mexican counterpart Jorge Castaneda. On Wednesday he met with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko at the Soviet UN Mission.

LULA REELECTED PRESIDENT OF WORKERS PARTY

PY280321 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The opposition Workers Party (PT) will defend the rights of the working class, the women, the Negroes, the Indians and the homosexuals, metalworkers' leader Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, asserted here today after being reelected president of this party organization.

Lula's reelection and that of the other members of the directing commission of the party took place during the national convention, held to complete the last stage of its organization in order to obtain final registration with the Electoral Court. The PT, which was founded in 1980 within the framework of the new organic law for Brazilian political parties, promulgated by Gen Joao Figueiredo's government in 1979, obtained provisional registration at the Electoral Court on last 1 December. The PT has 300,000 registered members distributed in 6 of the 22 Brazilian states and 1 of the 4 territories in which it managed to organize its municipal and regional boards.

The PT convention, held in the Plenary Hall of the Senate of the Brazilian Congress, was attended by delegates from the regional boards and its deliberations were held in the presence of diplomats from various countries, accredited to the Brazilian Government, among which were Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, GDR, Libya, Ireland, Portugal, France, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Venezuela and Great Britain, and a representative of the PLO.

In his speech, which called forth ovations from the conventioneers, Lula asserted that the PT will defend the rights of the working class, the women, the Negroes, the Indians and the homosexuals and warned that his party will not permit church interference with its activities.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY APPROACHING COLLAPSE

PY282014 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The Peruvian textile industry, which has declared itself in a state of emergency, has asserted that it is very close to an overall collapse and that 8,000 workers have already been dismissed due to the competition caused by imports and to the implementation of a new productive framework that is based on the primary and services sectors.

The chairman of the textile committee of the powerful Industrial Association [SI], Flavio Gerbolini, said today that the textile industry is accused of being inefficient because it cannot compete with international prices, an argument that judges its efficiency on the basis of those prices quoted in dollars, in other words based on the exchange rate, which is low in the country.

Gerbolini accused the government of intending to release resources that will be applied exclusively to the primary sectors -- mining and agriculture -- and to the tertiary sector -- services, thus causing the secondary sector -- industry -- to disappear, accusing it of being inefficient.

He added that this situation contrasts with that adopted by the majority of nations, including the EEC, that have acknowledged the high degree of sensitivity caused by the competition of textile products and have closed their markets to defend their work sources.

He said that developing countries, such as Mexico, Colombia, Brazil and others, have adopted the same type of measure, while Peru receives the world's existing super production that enters the country at a cost that is 50 percent lower than local costs.

Gerbolini indicated that during the first 6 months of 1981 Peru should have exported 2,360 metric tons of spun cotton to the EEC, but it only exported 903 metric tons. Regarding cotton textiles, during the same period only 267 metric tons were exported, instead of 1,439 metric tons. The value of these exports has also substantially changed, he added.

In order to prevent the approaching collapse that the textile industry, upon which the lives of 400,000 persons depend, he demanded, among other measures, that the government immediately suspend imports, that it again implement to the full the tariffs that have been reduced; that it again implement the law that applied bonuses for nontraditional exports; [words indistinct] difference between the sol and the dollar; and that it readjust the exchange rate of the sol regarding European currencies, because they are artificial and because the inflation rate in EEC countries has a 1 to 10 relation with regard to Peruvian inflation.

BOMB PARTIALLY DESTROYS AREQUIPA CITY HALL

PY290255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Today an explosive device caused a fire which partially destroyed the city hall in Arequipa, the second Peruvian city, located 1,000 km south of this capital.

Apparently the explosive and incendiary device was hidden in a desk drawer of the accounting office and was connected to the building's electric system.

Jose Villalobos, leftist mayor of this city, stated that he had no idea who could be responsibile for this attack and others which have recently taken place in the country.

FORMER PRESIDENT ROMULO BETANCOURT DIES

PA282128 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Former President Romulo Betancourt died today at Doctors' Hospital in New York. His close relatives had been at his bedside since last Thursday, when he suffered a stroke. Many leaders of the Democratic Action Party, which Romulo Betancourt founded in 1941, high Venezuelan Government officials, and dozens of friends were also with him at his death.

During 50 years of political life, Romulo Betancourt was one of democracy's prominent figures. He went down in history as having broken Juan Vicente Gomez's rule.

CONSIDERATION OF FORCE FOR EL SALVADOR DENIED

PA260426 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar denied here today that his country is promoting the creation of a Latin American military force for El Salvador.

The Hemispheric Affairs Council, a human rights organization that frequently criticizes the Salvadoran civilian-military junta, said yesterday in Washington that it has information that the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry is studying the possibility.

Paez Pumar, the second most important man at the Foreign Ministry and now acting minister because of Jose Alberto Zambrano's attendance at the UN General Assembly sessions in New York, emphatically denied this.

"This is completely false. There is nothing to indicate that this alleged force exists," he told newsmen.

"This organization," he said, referring to the council, "has a complete lack of credibility."

The Venezuelan deputy foreign minister said that the Hemispheric Affairs Council periodically issues statements that are completely removed from reality. "That organization is completely out of touch with the truth," he added.

The Venezuelan Christian Democratic government supports the Salvadoran junta, led by Napoleon Duarte, which follows the same political trend.

The Hemispheric Affairs Council said that, in view of the high political cost involved in sending U.S. troops to El Salvador, the Reagan administration had considered other options. One of these is the creation of a multinational force that would enter El Salvador on the excuse of supervising the forthcoming elections, it said, and insisted that the matter is being discussed at the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.

The council, however, did not give the source of its information nor other specific details of the matter.

BRIEFS

IRON PRODUCTION, EXPORTATION -- Caracas, 26 Sep (AFP) -- Venezuela increased its iron exports by 9.32 percent during the first half of 1981, for a total of 5,484,426 metric tons, while decreasing production by 0.9 percent during the same period, for a total of 9,464,804 metric tons. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2144 GMT 26 Sep 81 PA]

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER ADDRESSES STUDENT CONGRESS

PA251545 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The 11th National Congress of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] was opened today with President Aristides Royo in attendance. President Royo was accompanied by Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega and members of his cabinet.

The symposium is being attended by students of various schools from all over the country as well as representatives of El Salvador, Europe and Africa.

The opening session began with a speech by FEP Secretary General Mario Panther who denounced U.S. violations of the Panama Canal treaties. Panther said that the people should prepare to take whatever measures may be necessary in the event that the United States fails to fulfill the terms of the treaties and all diplomatic avenues are exhausted.

Additionally, he said that the FEP notes with concern that the national government has not prepared an economic, educational and cultural defense plan. In addition, Panther asked that investigations into the accident that took the life of Gen Torrijos Herrera be continued, in view of the possible implications.

Mario Panther concluded with an ovation [as heard] in tribute to the memory of General Torrijos, who was always present at the FEP congresses. Among the messages read to the congress was one from the mothers of Panamanians being held in Colombia, who asked that government continue efforts to obtain the release of the youths. Subsequently a message was read from Jaime Bateman, commander of the Colombian 19 April Movement, M-19.

The Continental Organization of Latin American Students was also represented at the congress by its president, (Jorge Gonzalez), a Cuban. (Gonzalez) read a resolution prepared by his organization, posthumously conferring the Jose Rafael Barona order on General Torrijos. Tne decoration was received by Martin Torrijos, the general's son, on behalf of the Torrijos family.

Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega served as representative of the National Guard at the student congress. In addressing the congress, Colonel Noriega called for unity among student movements.

[Begin recording] [In progress] Torrijos as you called him, becomes more relevant and his vision, advice and teachings have more relevance for the future today than ever.

Today, we cannot appear before this group, which includes the best leaders of our student community, without speaking of Torrijos, because Torrijos was and continues to be source of inspiration to the FEP.

Very often, you students, Panther, (Raulito) and the others failed to understand him. Very often, many of us also failed to understand him. We neither understood his messages, nor did we analyze his strategy, or his final objective. However, gentlemen, he is physically absent, but he is here emotionally. And at this historical juncture the leaders of tne FEP today, without egotism, without boasting, without ambition and with revolutionary honesty must extend a bridge of friendship, brotherhood and camaraderie to other student groups whose value, influence and prestige under the jurisdiction in the Panamanian community. This would bring about the unity of student forces without regard for color or ideological persuasion, and without personality cults, thus effecting the great union of Panamanian students as was aspired to by General Torrijos, with the same rebelliousness, with a single flag, Panama's, and with the same revolutionary cry that we again hear with emotion, the cry that we learned in the National Institute: The FEP is on the move. No one will silence it. No one will stop it. [end recording]

VERAGUAS' DELEGATES WALK OUT ON STUDENT CONGRESS

PA282125 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 81 p 8-C

[Article by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] Students from several schools in Veraguas Province, who were delegates to the 11th National Congress of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] have issued a harsh communique, terming the congress a fraud, antidemocratic and capitulating.

The students, who were detained by force at Fort Cimarron Barracks in Pacora when they said that they wanted to return home before the conference ended, had to leave without their luggage during one of the work sessions at the Central Hall of the University of Panama. The Veraguas' students said that many of the people attending the meeting were not selected at their schools to attend as delegates, so they do not represent the student majority, much less their interests.

The Veraguas' students also charged that the students are being corrupted through offers of money, deals and bribes of all sorts, so as to attract them to the congress, making the people think that they represent the majority of the Panamanian students. As to the freedom the students enjoyed during the talks, the students from Veraguas said that the members of the FEP board of directors would not allow them to exchange ideas with other people whose line of thinking differed from that of the federation or the People's Party. Furthermore, the FEP would not allow them to voice their opinions on matters they did not agree with.

More serious was the involvement of the Ministry of Education, school directors and provincial education authorities, who helped produce this farce that they have called a congress, which is an insult to the formerly glorious Federation of Panamanian Students. Ending their communique, the students from Veraguas emphasized that the FEP's submission to the current regime stains the brave past of the federation and invalidates any resolutions adopted at the congress because the congress itself is illegal.

CUBAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL EXPLAINS CITIZEN'S DEATH

PA282217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1351 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A Cuban Embassy source in Panama today denied that Cuban citizen Carlos Jorge Alvarez committed suicide "because he did not want to return to his country" or for political reasons.

On Friday the Panamanian press reported that the 28-year-old Alvarez had committed suicide at the Omar Torrijos Airport, in this city, because he did not want to return to Cuba, and that on several occasions he had expressed his desire to remain in Panama.

The press attache at the Cuban Embassy in this city, Lino Salazar, said that Alvarez, who was one of a group of Cuban technicians acting as advisers at a Panamanian fishing port, had no ideological problem with Fidel Castro's regime, and that he was always considered a revolutionary and trustworthy person.

Salazar explained that Alvarez was transfered back to Havana at the request of the Cuban Government which asked that he be relieved of his post because he did not feel fit to perform properly.

It seems, Salazar added, that Alvarez' nervous crisis stemmed from family problems of which he was informed a bit early. This caused a deep depression in the worker who chose to take his life at the airport so as not to face "the harsh reality."

BELIZE

SPANISH PAPER INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER PRICE

FPC311041 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Sep 81 p 6

[Jesus Ceberio Interview with Belize Prime Minister George Price: "We Consider Security Provided by United Kingdom Sufficient"]

[Excerpt] Question: Guatemala has always based its claim over Belize on historical factors. In its view, there was an illegal act of force by the United Kingdom. What do you have to say about that?

Answer: The British settlement in Belize predated 1821, which is when Guatemala became an independent nation. It is true that while it was Spanish, Belize was part of the Captaincy General of Guatemala, but so were Honduras and El Salvador; and the Guatemalans never have thought of claiming those territories.

"Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity Unnegotiable"

Question: On 11 March Britain and Guatemala reached an agreement in principle on Belize's independence. The Guatemalan Government accuses you of having broken that agreement.

Answer: Our party, the United People's Party, won the elections 2 years ago with a specific mandate to lead our country to independence. Our program made it quite clear that there were two points that could not be negotiated -- Belize's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our aim was always to reach independence via a British-Guatemalan agreement and this was the purpose of our March meeting in London. But when we tried to transform these foundations into one or more treaties we saw that Guatemala held a very different interpretation of the matter than ours. A further session of negotiations in New York convinced us that agreement was not possible at this time and hence the United Kingdom decided to grant independence while guaranteeing Belize's defense.

Question: The basic difference emerged in connection with the islands of Ranguana and Zapotillo, which were originally to be ceded to Guatemala. Why was this agreement broken?

Answer: The Guatemalan Government believed that this cession would be on a permanent basis, which would enable it to make military use of the islands, thus constituting a possible threat to Belize. We have always maintained that any territorial cession would extend only to use and exploitation without us ever yielding our sovereignty. Our stance was so irreconcilable that there was no way of continuing the negotiations, but the talks did end in a peaceful atmosphere.

Question: Are you not afraid that Guatemala might invade Belize after independence?

Answer: The Belizean people are indeed afraid of this. Nevertheless, President Romeo Lucas has declared that Guatemala will never use force to occupy Belize, though he added that it will not recognize unilateral independence either.

Question: The United Kingdom has promised to guarantee Belize's security by keeping its armed forces (1,600 troops and four Harrier jump jets) on this territory. Nevertheless, some opposition parties believe that the British promise is too general and could be broken unilaterally, thus making way for a possible future invasion by Guatemala.

Answer: Behind the opposition's charges there is a hidden desire to postpone independence until they are in power. This is why they are so insistent that we reach an agreement with Guatemala before becoming a sovereign nation.

But our program was quite clear in this regard: If agreement was not reached with the neighboring country, we had the people's mandate to proceed to independence, backed by British defense guarantees. We consider the security provided for us by the United Kingdom sufficient. In any case, Belize could never have a military force capable of standing up to Guatemala's and this is why we are trying to establish a basis for coexistence.

Question: Apart from the matter of the islands, there are other disputes with Guatemala.

Answer: There are no problems concerning free road access to the Caribbean as long as the Guatemalans accept that the roads are Belize's and that they are not for their exclusive use. The concessions for hydrocarbons exploitation on the continental shelf present no problems apart from acknowledgement of Belize's ownership of the territory. Last, there is the matter of the oil pipeline to convey Guatemala's oil from El Peten to the Caribbean. The issue is still the same. We are willing for it to be constructed across our territory, but the Belizean and not the Guatemalan Government must be responsible for its maintenance. The issue of our sovereignty lies behind all these differences. We are not willing to surrender it. The same applies to the free ports on the Caribbean. We are determined to provide them with every kind of facility (roads, oil pipelines, oil exploitations and parts) but without surrendering our sovereignty.

Question: How could Belize's independence alter the complicated situation in Central America?

Answer: We will be a democratic nation with a mixed economy, in the midst of an area of the world where there is undoubtedly an open conflict between capitalism and communism. Belize will pursue its own path, elect its own governments and adopt a nonaligned stance abroad. I am no friend of the communists but one must conduct a dialogue with them.

Question: According to the United States, the violence in Central America stems entirely from outside, from Cuban subversion. Other analysts believe, however, that it stems simply from an unfair distribution of wealth. What is your opinion on the subject?

Answer: We believe that the basis for social tranquillity is usually economic. Until a people's basic needs are met there will always be a danger of insurrection. Our situation in this regard is more favorable than that of our neighboring countries. We have the highest average income in Central America and the income tax has made it possible to redistribute revenue. We have economic problems but our independence will enable us to have recourse to international finanacial organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank, to which we have hitherto not had access. Oil prospects are also favorable. This enables us to face the future with hope and without fear of major social upheavals.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

PA221745 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Summary] Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides arrived in Costa Rica last night. He met with President Rodrigo Carazo and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. He came here to explain to Costa Rican Government officials his country's position regarding the Salvadoran conflict. He said he had held long meetings with the president and foreign minister.

Gomez Vides said [begin recording]: "As you know, we have rejected the French-Mexican communique because we regard it as interventionist and extremely dangerous. The idea that an armed movement should be recognized as being politically representative is not acceptable according to international law, nor can we accept it.

A Salvadoran dialogue will be held with political organizations, but not with armed groups." My government has a propensity toward dialogue with different political groups. The government has been trying to obtain a proper climate for a dialogue. "Violence has been our main problem. Perhaps others may have good ideas as how to obtain good conditions for elections. We are receptive to any idea they may suggest." [end recording]

Gomez Vides will leave for El Salvador on Tuesday after having met with Costa Rican political leaders and government officials.

EL SALVADOR

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; PARTY ANNOUNCES REGISTRATION

PA241657 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (AFP) -- According to judicial sources, six bodies riddled with bullets, allegedly members of the same family, were found this morning in El Rosario, Tonacatepeque, 15 km northeast of San Salvador.

According to the initial reports, this was the aftermath of a shootout that occurred last night in that site, but the circumstances surrounding the incident have not been explained.

Furthermore, judicial sources in Soyapango, east of this capital, have announced that a National Telecommunications Administration employee was also shot to death in this area.

The official was allegedly killed in front of his 8-year-old daughter, whom he was taking to school. The motives for this crime are not yet known.

Terrorist activities continued last night (?after 1759) in the Salvadoran capital, with the explosion of a dynamite charge in a development bank agency, in the northeastern part of the capital.

Another bomb exploded in Mejicanos, in the north. Several shots were heard later, but no serious consequences were reported.

Last night's explosions did not create any alarm in the capital because they sounded like the thunder of a storm gathering at the time.

In the political arena, the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party announced that this afternoon it will present its registration request at the Central Electoral Council. The only one which has registered so far is the conservative Popular Orientation Party (POP).

Although the council regards as "recognized" all the parties registered before the annulment of the previous electoral law, each political group must submit its request in order to bring this recognition into effect and to report its updated executive cadres.

TERRORISTS BLOCK ROADS USED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS

PA281235 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 24 Sep 81 pp 2, 13

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Cinquera--A National Guard convoy that was on its way to Cinquera, Cabanas Department, to relieve troops and deliver food was ambushed at Las Mesas Hill by groups of terrorists. The guardsmen were not hurt. The convoy consisted of 8 vehicles, 20 guardsmen, 40 civilians and 4 newsmen -- who were almost hit by the fire from the extremists' -- who escaped after starting the gunbattle.

The road linking Tejutepeque to Cinquera is besieged by armed leftists. Besides blowing up the powerline towers, their sabotage work consists of digging 1-meter-wide ditches in the road and setting up roadblocks with logs and stones. In some places, heavy rocks are placed along a 20-meter stretch of the road. For the convoy to pass, it is preceded by three crews of workers from the Public Works Ministry and a tractor, which fill up [the ditches] and remove the obstacles. The officer in command of the operation, who asked not to be identified, said that "this happens every time troops are relieved in Cinquera; and tomorrow, after the troops return, the road will most certainly be blocked again by the terrorists."

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS RECENT FMLN ACTIVITIES

Forces Army Helicopter Down

PA282115 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[War report from the Modesto Ramirez central front on Guazapa Hill; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 24 September, at approximately 1730, three helicopters that were staging an incursion against our defense lines were repelled by FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] forces. One of the helicopters was damaged and forced to land near San Jose Guayabal.

Attacks on Two Army Garrisons

PA282124 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Battle report from the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front on San Pedro Hill; no date given]

[Text] An operation called Companero Hipolito, carried out by joint FMLN forces on 26 September, involved an attack on two enemy garrisons in the Santa Elena Canton, San Vicente Department, along with political activities on the site.

The enemy has approximately 100 men in the area, in addition to 30 heavy weapons and a considerable number of smaller weapons. The enemy's defensive system is very strong. His garrisons are located at the top of two hills protected by bunkers, trenches and other fortifications, which led him to think that an FMLN attack was impossible.

Our forces consisted of two groups each of shock, support and security troops; a group of political commissioners led by Companero (Evaristo Burgos); and a medical group.

The signal to begin the battle was given at 0500 with a bazooka shell fired at the general headquarters bunker. The organization of our fire permitted us to cover the doors, windows and other enemy access points. We kept the enemy pinned down in the garrisons with our fire, while the political commissioners simultaneously provided political guidance using loudspeakers.

The enemy was unable to carry out a single maneuver during our siege. He was immobilized in the garrisons, against which handgrenades were hurled in acts of heroism by our fighters, who were strengthened by the revolutionary slogans heard over the loudspeakers.

The fighting lasted until 0700, after which we began an orderly withdrawal of our forces. Our fighters returned to the guerrilla camp with the satisfaction of having successfully completed their mission without having sustained a single casualty.

In 2 hours of fighting, the enemy sustained seven confirmed casualties, including one dead. Meanwhile, other enemy forces that tried to come to the aid of the garrisons were repelled by our forces at our checkpoints.

Our joint forces demonstrated a high degree of discipline and bravery.

The person in charge of this operation was Companero Joaquin; second in command was Companero Oswaldo.

Long live the indestructible unity of the revolutionary organizations that make up the FMLN!

Escape of Captured Guardsman

PA281755 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] We inform the people of the following:

1. That on Friday, 25 September, at 0200, a FMLN prisoner, national guardsman (Jorge Alberto Vega Medino), managed to escape by taking advantage of the flexible treatment and imprisonment that our forces provide for those who are captured, in line with the Geneva agreement on the treatment of prisoners of war.

2. That national guardsman (Jorge Alberto Vega Medino) was captured shortly thereafter by a national army patrol that had set up a roadblock near the mouth of the Torola River.

3. That, considering the above, we publicly inform the people of these facts and we hold the fascist higher command of the armed forces responsible for whatever may happen to national guardsman (Jorge Alberto Vega Medino), because we know that in their eagerness to discredit us, the armed forces leaders are capable of killing their own soldiers.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we shall win!
General Headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez northeastern Front, Morazan, 27 September 1981.

After this communique was issued, we received information that 2 days ago, at 1500, guardsman (Jose Alberto Vega Medino) was arrested and taken to Meangara. It is known that he was beaten and interrogated by the security forces of the dictatorship. We received this information from companero peasants from the Meangara area in Morazan Department.

FMLN'S CIENFUEGOS COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA262320 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Commander Ferman Cienfuegos has spoken of a solution that will bring peace to the region. Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, a member of the FMLN general command, said that all those involved in Central America's political life must seek a solution that will bring peace to the region.

Commander Cienfuegos said that the peace proposal for Central America includes a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict, with the participation of the democratic revolutionary forces united in the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

He said that efforts must be made to defend Costa Rican democracy, to implement the Torrijos-Carter treaties in Panama, to protect the self-determination of the Belizean people and to demand a halt to the blockade of and economic aggression against the Nicaraguan people. Our wishes and efforts are directed at preventing the regionalization of the conflict. We are in favor of peace in the region.

Speaking of the military situation, Commander Cienfuegos said: We have made the enemy give ground, recovered weapons, surrounded and taken important towns and partially defeated the strategy of the junta and its U.S. advisers.

Finally, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos said that there are powerful sectors of the army in favor of a political solution to the war and the creation of a new national army, which would be independent, sovereign and at the service of the people's interests.

UNGO SETS CONDITIONS FOR ELECTION NEGOTIATIONS

PA241726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1724 GMT 23 Sep 81

[By Carlos Alberto Gabetta]

[Text] Paris, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador, said to AFP in Paris today that "any negotiations in El Salvador between the present government and the opposition presupposes an end of government terrorism as an essential requirement." This was Ungo's reply to President Napoleon Duarte's appeal to "lay down arms" made in Washington on Tuesday.

"We (the FDR and the FMLN) are willing to search for ways to reach an understanding to find an integral and lasting political solution," said Ungo, who rejected as (?"prejudiced") the attacks made by Duarte against the extreme right, since "the extreme right is now in the government," said Ungo.

Ungo is in Paris to participate in the meeting of the Socialist International which ends on Friday. He rejected "the present scheme (of Duarte's proposal) which, under the cover of the elections, maintains and strengthens a line of extermination of the people."

During a news conference held yesterday in Washington, Duarte asked the opposition to "give up violence (...) to create the appropriate conditions for the development of the election process" and attacked the extreme right -- specifically Army Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson, asking him also to "give up violence."

To AFP, Ungo refuted this interpretation of the facts: "Discussing elections under the present conditions is a [words indistinct] the Salvadoran people because repression has not only not ceased, but has increased in ferocity and intensity. Therefore, we reject this form of pacification through death, which is what he is proposing," he said.

Regarding Duarte's criticism of the extreme right, Ungo (who also spoke as a member of the international Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FDR-FMLN) said "it is foolish because, although there have been some changes, there has been no change in the political and military structure which considers democracy subversive and is consequently the enemy of the people's organizations."

"The Defense Ministry is the only one which has not changed in the government and the presence of Colonel Gutierrez -- and not Colonel Majano -- is proof that it represents the extreme right," added Ungo.

The leaders of the security corps are the same ones and the principal one, Colonel Videl Casanova, director of the National Guard and responsible for thousands of murders, accompanied Duarte to Washington to ask for more military aid," said the FDR president.

When asked to give his opinion of the greater range observed in Duarte's remarks yesterday (calling on "all political parties in the FDR, including the communists"), Ungo said that the FDR "does not accept exclusions [of some groups]" (in an obvious reference to the revolutionary organizations of the FDR and the FMLN) and again insisted on the requirement that "state terrorism cease prior to any negotiations."

Ungo said that Duarte's "apparent greater flexibility" is due to the impossibility of stopping the political opposition, the land recovered in the military field [as received] and "the increasing international recognition of the FDR and the FMLN."

Ungo said that all these factors (plus the grave economic situation) will force the Salvadoran civilian-military junta to accept the FDR-FMLN proposal of "understanding the dialogue for negotiations on integral terms, just as the French-Mexican declaration outlines them."

Regarding international recognition, observers present at the meeting of the Socialist International's bureau in Paris believe that it will support the French-Mexican declaration, with which the Salvadoran opposition will have attained -- if it happens -- official recognition of a de facto situation.

Last week, on the occasion of FDR leader Samayoa's visit to Austria, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, as president of the Austrian Socialist Party, recognized "the basic elements of the French-Mexican declaration."

The Austrian Socialist Party thereby officially backed the three essential points of the FDR-FMLN position: 1) There is no possible solution without the recognition and participation of the FDR-FMLN; 2) The negotiations must be based on a general situation and not on the single point of the elections; and 3) The negotiations must be held outside the country and in the presence of witnesses.

On the last point, Ungo told AFP that "the murders of FDR leaders in El Salvador prove if it is still necessary -- that at present time the conditions do not exist for negotiation inside the country."

OPPOSITION SPOKESMEN REJECT ELECTIONS PROPOSAL

PA260442 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Today in San Jose, authorized spokesmen of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) rejected "the government's maneuver to try to make them participate in an electoral process that is unacceptable under existing conditions."

Representatives of the MNR and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) in San Jose, Jose Flores Macal and Luis Alonso Posada, told ACAN-EFE that the movement will not consider the proposal for an interparty dialogue under the terms proposed by the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta. The reason for their refusal is that "the dictatorship now in power will not guarantee the legality of the process."

The Salvadoran spokesmen say that the "military-Christian Democratic" project is reduced to elections of congressmen and of municipal officials in March 1982.

Flores Macal and Alonso Posada said that the invitation extended by President Jose Napoleon Duarte "could only be accepted if the Salvadoran dictatorship agreed to the demands of the FDR and the FMLN to create beforehand the necessary conditions of freedom, guarantees and development within a democratic climate."

Explaining what they meant by a democratic climate, the FDR spokesmen said that the minimum would involve lifting the state of siege and the curfew; canceling Decree No 507, which prevents the right to defense for political prisoners; and freedom for these prisoners.

They also demanded an explanation of "missing" persons, the opening of the communications media, the suspension of repression, full discussion of a political solution and recognition of the FDR and FMLN, as France and Mexico have done.

PCN OPPOSITION PARTY SCORES AGRARIAN REFORM

PA260349 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Sep 81 p 43

[Paid advertisement by the National Conciliation Party: "Agrarian Change in Favor of the State or the Peasantry? State and Ruling Party the Main Beneficiaries"]

[Excerpts] As we all know well, in social policy, ideological outlook determines the criteria that regulate the drafting and implementation of institutional reform bills. Based on this principle, we have analyzed and fully understand the incongruity of it all and the contradictions that are so notorious in the process of structural changes being carried out in our country.

What Was Announced and What Is Being Done by the Ruling Political Faction

It is interesting, this far along in the game, to establish a comparison between what was announced by the political faction now in power during the "agrarian transformation plan" crisis and what it is currently carrying out as the agrarian reform project. In statements on 26 July 1976 (DIARIO DE HOY, p 57) [Name indistinct] (Hopkins) maintained the following: "The plan to be followed has the fundamental objective of modernizing farming; abolishing the most hated and backward aspects of farming-production relations; and, at the same time, creating a class of peasants who, with their access to land ownership, will cushion the pressure being produced by an immense majority of landless peasants.... In exchange for a piece of land, an attempt is being made to tame the peasant and to suppress his right to autonomous and free expression...."

What an enormous difference you will find, fellow citizen, between what was said then and what is being proven by the agrarian reform being carried out: The most hated and backward aspects of farming-production relations have been deepened with the decreed establishment of a system that doubly subjugates the peasant, denying him the right to individual property and implementing cooperatives.

State control of the project's partisan politicians of cooperatives and of the peasant himself, as well as the continued use of the issue of agrarian change for electoral purposes, invariably lead the peasant to subjugation. Instead of giving him the property that will contribute to his full status as a man, head of family and citizen, he is being transformed in a system of subjugation that puts him even further away from his possible redemption. In reality, the agrarian project being executed is more aligned with extranational than with Salvadoran interests. It does not resolve the basic systemic problem as far as the multiplication of land owners is concerned. It does not respond efficiently to the agrarian demand. It does not integrate the cooperative system adequately, since it only promotes a movement of farm hands, not owners, and it neither liberates nor promotes the peasant.

Based on all of this, the National Conciliation Party [PCN] has concrete proposals for "Salvadorizing" changes and correcting the ambiguities arising from the project itself: A Salvadoran project for the Salvadoran system, for the Salvadoran peasant; a project that will turn the rural family into a landowner, that will liberate it from the Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute-Ministry of Agriculture yoke, from the cooperatives yoke and from the yoke of the ruling political faction; a project that will turn the rural man into the owner of land, its production and the destinies of both.

Conclusions

The project of agrarian change is determined by a particular outlook and by extranational interests. This constitutes its main ambiguity and causes its related contradictions.

These contradictions, notorious in the core of the project, do not allow for a positive coverage of agrarian demands, the needs of the system -- both of the sector and the peasant -- the true interests of the cooperatives and thus certainly do not meet the national interests.

If this is true, then the method of execution of the agrarian project must be revised in a way that will reflect the interests of OUR COUNTRY [published in uppercase], our system, our agrarian demands and the demands of the peasant.

The PCN will clearly establish its agrarian proposals in its political platform.

San Salvador, 21 September 1981
[Signed] The National Conciliation Party

GUATEMALA

MINISTRY REAFFIRMS BAN ON TRADE WITH BELIZE

PA282113 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] With the government's decision to take measures to end trade with Belize, as a result of the actions that ended with the independence of Belize by Great Britain's unilateral decision and breach of promise, specific trade agreements have been totally and officially voided.

This was stated by the Economy Ministry in response to requests and questions from Guatemalan market sectors seeking to continue some aspects of trade relations with Belize. The Economy Ministry emphatically reaffirmed the prohibitions already known to Guatemalans and upheld the government decisions mentioned above.

FORMER MINISTER SEES COMMUNIST THREAT TO BELIZE

PA280325 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Belizean Premier]

[Text] Price's flirtation with Fidel Castro's regime will edge him toward communism and the presence of Cuban troops in this territory will divert the Belizeans toward a totalitarian regime. This statement was made by [former] National Defense Minister Anibal Guevara Rodriguez in one of his political speeches in the provinces during a tour to promote his candidacy and that of Ramiro Ponce Monroy for the nation's Presidency.

General Guevara Rodriguez also said that he is willing to return to the army if the need arises to preserve the national integrity. The National Unity candidate referred to the Belize problem and to potential situations that could result from the unilateral decision made by Great Britain to grant independence to this disputed territory.

General Guevara Rodriguez also emphasized that Guatemala will never recognize the independence of this territory, since its emancipation was the result of a treacherous attitude, considering that implementation of the 16 points of the basis for understanding, signed and accepted by the Guatemala and British Governments and the Belizean representative, was still pending.

However, this agreement was later ignored and violated. It was to be the basis for later agreements, to permit an understanding that would open the doors to a just independence, acceptable to all involved parties.

31 PEASANTS MURDERED IN RABINAL, BAJA VERAPAZ

PA290351 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A total of 31 peasants were shot to death at Rabinal, in Baja Verapaz. First reports indicate that the bodies were found by the authorities in four of the main communities of Rabinal. Investigations are already underway to find the authors of these crimes.

Reports from our correspondents revealed that the communities where the 31 murders were committed were almost empty because their inhabitants werefrightened by the criminal onslaught of the still unidentified armed men. The authorities, however, are urging the residents to return to their homes, assuring them that they will have adequate protection.

The reports indicate that in the community of (Limacamaj), 11 peasants were massacred in the presence of a large number of persons who were horrified by the despicable action. Nine others were killed in the town of Xococ, six in (Paxilan) and five in Las Vegas. So far, the victims have not been identified, mainly because their relatives are terrified.

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF ON ARMY'S MISSION, DUTY

PA261407 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 22 Sep 81 p 81

[Exclusive DPA interview with Chief of Army General Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia by Julio Cesar Anzueto]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 10 Sep (DPA) -- "The present army has a clear mission and responsibility: to defend the country's institutionality and sovereignty, and try to obtain benefits for its inhabitants," said Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, the new chief of the Guatemalan Army General Staff.

In an exclusive interview with DEUTSCHE PRESSE-ASENTUR (DPA), General Lucas spoke about the guerrillas, military relations with other countries, the army's civic action work and Guatemala's economic and social problems.

Referring to Guatemala's economic and social problems, he said that the Guatemalan soldier of today wants to and should be well informed on the national social and economic situations and the political situation as well. The Guatemalan soldier wants to have some knowledge of the development of the people and to determine what is most appropriate for his country.

"Personally, I consider myself a center-leftist because that position permits the greatest possibilities for the advancement of Guatemala's poor. I have told my officers this and have practiced it," said General Lucas, who for the last 6 years has been commander of the Poptun military zone (northern Guatemala), an area in which strong colonization is in progress.

"Guatemala needs to develop under that ideology in order to obtain a balanced benefit because all extremes are bad," he said.

Speaking about the guerrillas, General Lucas conceded that the situation is difficult to solve in western Guatemala because the area is very mountainous and the nearby border has permitted penetration. However, he said that there is no military danger as such because the army controls the strategic areas.

He deplored the position adopted by Mexico and France on the Salvadoran guerrillas, which in some sectors has been taken as a warning to Guatemala, but he said that "no country is going to intimidate us."

He added that the army continues its civic action work in spite of the guerrilla activity but said that the cost of this work has tripled because security measures have to be adopted. Those who participate in the programs must be protected which was not necessary before.

Works are constructed for collective benefit, such as schools, farm roads, health centers. Literacy posts are maintained in remote areas, principally in areas of northern Guatemala where agricultural cooperatives have been established. He recalled that the first farm roads to link Peten Department, (northern Guatemala) with the rest of the country were constructed by the army's engineering battalion.

General Lucas, who is the brother of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, said that the north is an unexploited wealth of Guatemala and that is why incorporation programs have been developed in the last few years, such as the transversal highway which will link the east to the west in order to take advantage of extensive agricultural regions.

ORPA CLAIMS ISRAEL IS CHIEF ENEMY OF REVOLUTION

PA282100 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose--According to a study conducted by the Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA), Israel turned out to be the primary foreign enemy of the Guatemalan revolutionary movement. ORPA says that, in accordance with the role assigned it by the U.S. Government, Zionism is the main supplier of weapons; logistical support; and military, farm, and counterrevolutionary programs to Romeo Lucas Garcia's government.

HONDURAS

PASO LEADER CARIAS NOT TO RUN IN ELECTIONS

PA260134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The president of the Socialist Action Party [PASO] of Honduras, Marco Virgilio Carias, announced here today that he will not participate in the country's general elections, to be held in November.

The socialist leader was to have registered as a candidatee for deputy at the National congress for the leftist Honduran Patriotic Front, representing Francisco Morazan Department in Central Honduras.

Carias was kidnapped on 12 September and held captive until Monday. During his captivity the legal deadline for registration of candidates at the national electoral tribunal expired.

The leftist leader claims that his kidnapping was carried out by Honduran secret service agents and groups of former Somozist guardsmen residing in Honduras to keep him from participating in the elections.

The Honduran elections will be held in November, and with these elections power will return to civilians after 8 years of military government. Four legal political parties will participate in the elections. There will also be a number of "independent candidates," a system that permitted the possible participation of Carias.

Rogelio Martinez Reina, active member of PASO, was kidnapped with the socialist leader. both were subjected to intense interrogations and different methods of torture by their captors, who accused them of participating in the weapons blackmarket for the Salvadoran guerrillas. According to Carias, "their first intention was to kill us. Later, I don't know why, they changed their minds and set us free."

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR -- The Honduran Government has agreed to the appointment of Brig Gen Plutarco Albarran Lopez as Mexico's new ambassador. [San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Aug 81 p 2 PA]

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS IN PANAMA ON BELIZE, U.S.

PA250358 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto arrived in Panama at 1830 to meet with Panamanian President Aristides Royo during a technical stopover that lasted 3 and 1/2 hours.

The meeting between President Royo and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto took place on the top floor of the International Hotel. Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, chief of staff of the Panamanian National Guard; and Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Illueca attended the meeting.

After the meeting, President Royo, Foreign Minister d'Escoto, Foreign Minister Illueca and Lt Col Paredes met for lunch. Immediately afterwards, Foreign Minister d'Escoto was interviewed by this station as follows:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, how do you see the incorporation of Belize as an independent country in the Central American area at this time?

[Answer] Well, I believe that the birth of the sisterly Republic of Belize to independence is a very important occasion in the history of Central America.

We were present during the ceremonies and we reiterated there what we have said many times: That it is our desire, within the limits of our ability, to always be responsive to any requests made of us by the government of the brotherly people of Belize.

We are in debt to Belize. Belize is a small country and is not a rich one. Nevertheless, immediately after the triumph of our revolution, Belize made itself felt in Nicaragua with a contingent of literacy teachers to help us with our people.

We have always supported Belize in its struggle for independence. We believe that its achievement of independence and the fact that it was admitted to the United Nations yesterday is, as I said a very important occasion for Belize and for all of Central America.

[Question] All current international meetings carry Central America on their agendas as a priority topic, because it has become a convulsed area, an area at war, an area with many social and economic problems. I would like to hear your evaluation of the meaning of the Central American situation to Nicaragua and to what degree Nicaragua is involved in this situation.

[Answer] Well, in the first place, I fully agree with you that Central America is a convulsed area. As to the reason for this, I believe that the words of U.S. President Kennedy greatly help towards an understanding of the situation. Kennedy said on one occasion that those who made peaceful changes impossible made violent changes inevitable.

Those who try to confuse international public opinion by pretending that this is an East-West conflict do wrong. The roots of our peoples' problems have to be looked for in our own history. Aside from the problems that the United States might have with the USSR, we have our own problems. These problems have continued for dozens of years, for centuries, and remain unsolved; and our people's thirst for justice and peace and authentic democratic participation has brought us to a situation that you correctly term convulsed.

Now, what is the responsibility of Nicaragua and of other countries, given these facts? I would say that first of all, always respecting the people's sacred right to self-determination, the principles of nonintervention, we must do all we can to achieve a just political solution to the conflicts in the region.

A political solution is required that will put an end to so much death and destruction and it must be just, if it is really going to lead to a stable and lasting peace.

At this very moment, when several countries have shown a high degree of moral responsibility and have taken initiatives to try to find a just political solution to the conflict of our brothers in El Salvador and to several other problems of the Central American area, the United States has announced a series of naval, air, and ground maneuvers in the zone. We believe that this is a factor that counters these efforts and it is regrettable that they are doing this.

On the other hand, Nicaragua is also very much concerned because of our history. It is a country that has suffered so many aggressions from the United States. I cannot hide the fact that we feel threatened by these maneuvers.

[Question] Does the degree of tension currently existing in relations between the United States and Nicaragua mean that there is (?alienation) from the Washington government?

[Answer] Since the Reagan administration assumed power, we have been interested in establishing contacts at the highest level. The first high-level contact did not take place until 12 August, when the assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, Mr Thomas Enders, visited Nicaragua. After that, there has been an exchange of letters, but we think that more than words are required; the intention to really improve relations must be shown with concrete facts. We have never been aggressors against the United States. We are surprised and really consider it slightly absurd to think that Nicaragua could constitute a danger or a threat to the national security of the United States; we are a nation whose population is smaller than the smallest of New York City's five boroughs. In any event, were Nicaragua to decide to carry out an aggression against the United States, I think they would easily be able to defend themselves. So, as I say, what we really want -- and for obvious reasons, as we are practically neighbors and as the United States is a very large and powerful country -- is to establish a modus vivendi at least. We do not expect them to be delighted with our revolution. But in order to have normal relations with them, we demand that they at least respect it, that they accept it, because it is an expression of the sovereign will of our people. [end recording]

OPPOSITION ANNOUNCES NEW LIBERATION MOVEMENT

PA272113 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Sep 81 P C-1

[Text] The creation of a movement called the "Nicaraguan Democratic Action Union" [Union Nicaraguense de Accion Democratica] or the "Proliberation of Nicaragua Movement" [Movimiento Pro-Liberacion de Nicaragua] has been officially announced in a communique that points out that the goal of the organization "is to free our fatherland from communist slavery" and notes that for this reason it requires an armed branch.

The communique is as follows:

Declaration of the "Nicaraguan Democratic Action Union -- UNIDAD"

The Proliberation of Nicaragua Movement called the Nicaraguan Democratic Action Union, whose acronym is "UNIDAD," met in the city of San Francisco California, on 15 August. Approximately 500 leader-delegates -- along with representatives of Alpha-66, the Cuban patriotic junta, and the Salvadoran democratic movement -- participated in this special meeting where it was resolved:

1. To ask all Nicaraguans, both within and outside of the country, to support this organization, which represents the aspirations of our people.

2. Our organization, aware of its mission at this historic moment, wants to make it clear that its only goal is the liberation of our fatherland from communist slavery and that it therefore rejects any tendency toward personal or party ambition, which would obviously prevent the union of the Nicaraguans.

3. UNIDAD has been born free of discriminatory complexes because it knows that the urgent task of reconquering and rebuilding our fatherland must be carried out by all Nicaraguans.

4. UNIDAD states that it was created because of the urgent need for a serious organization that will install trust both nationally and internationally.

5. UNIDAD states that it respects all persons and organizations struggling one way or another against the communist regime in Nicaragua and that its sole objective is to unite, in one organization and in one spirit, all of our citizens, in order to return to the people their liberty, religion and historical legacy and to impart political, economic and social justice.

6. UNIDAD proclaims that the armed struggle we have decided on must be selfless and notes that some elements are in error when they attack combatants who are prepared to make sacrifices to redeem the fatherland, rather than the common enemy.

7. UNIDAD particularly urges the youth, the reserve of the new Nicaragua, to occupy their battle station and to work for the immediate future of our fatherland.

8. UNIDAD believes it is necessary to have an armed branch to liberate Nicaragua and therefore promotes the unification of military and paramilitary elements, who will be necessary for the events to come.

9. UNIDAD is not a political party -- therefore, its structures cannot establish positions that could create friction among the complex mix of ideologies that, while having affinities, also have tactical or procedural differences.

10. UNIDAD proclaims that democracy is the true bulwark of the Western world and, therefore, rejects and fights against international communism, the cause of terrorism and of destabilization on our continent.

11. UNIDAD seeks alliances with similar organizations in and out of the United States, because it understands that the Nicaraguan problem has gone beyond its borders to become a continental issue.

12. UNIDAD must be seen as the catalyst of all Nicaraguans; thus, UNIDAD expects the support of all Nicaraguans who feel the sufferings of our fatherland as their own.

The San Francisco proclamation marks a new phase in our struggle for the redemption of our Nicaragua. Together we will defeat and eliminate international communism, which is dishonoring our country.

Our watchword must be: "To liberty through the UNIDAD [unity of action] of all Nicaraguans.

San Francisco, California, 15 August 1981
[Signed] Fernando Aguero, general coordinator of UNIDAD

ARMY DISBANDS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND

PA252154 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Public and Foreign Relations Office of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported today that a counterrevolutionary band operating in Matagalpa Department, 140 km north of Managua, has been disbanded by patrols of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

In a battle with counterrevolutionary elements, the EPS gunned down the band leaders, who thus far has only been identified by the alias El Blanco; and his assistant, who is still unidentified.

The remaining counterrevolutionaries fled at random, taking their wounded with them and leaving an M-16 rifle, two 20-gauge shotguns a .38-caliber revolver, a .22-caliber rifle and ammunition for Garand rifles at the scene of the battle, the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry spokesman said.

MDN'S ROBELO REPLIES TO HUMBERTO ORTEGA REMARKS

PA270300 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 16

[Text] "I wish to challenge Commander Humberto Ortega to speak out some time against the atrocities committed by the Soviets; against the totalitarianism in Cuba and in the Soviet Union; and against actions like the step taken recently by the Soviet Union, which sent a note to the Poles," said Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], yesterday during his party's weekly program, in reply to remarks made by Commander Humberto Ortega in a speech at San Jacinto on 14 September.

On that occasion, Commander Ortega said that there were honest and patriotic professionals in the trenches of San Jacinto who say NO [published in uppercase] to the petty political campaigns fostered by imperialism through persons such as Alfonso Robelo and others.

"I wish to tell Commander Ortega," Robelo replied, "that I do not take orders from Washington, from Moscow, from Havana or from any other place. I wish to tell him that I have openly criticized Reagan whenever he has adopted positions against the Nicaraguan people.

"I have criticized the Soviets many times," the MDN leader went on to say, "along with Fidel Castro; and I am ready to criticize any government or ruler who does anything that goes against the independence or the interests of the Nicaraguan people.

"I am replying to Commander Ortega," he said, and asked: "Can he say the same about Fidel Castro? Would he dare to criticize Fidel Castro? Would he dare criticize his masters of the Soviet Union, such as Brezhnev?

"We have said many times that we have nothing to do with Reagan, that we have nothing to do with U.S. imperialism nor with Soviet imperialism, which manipulates the Cubans," concluded Alfonso Robelo in reply to the remarks made by Humberto Ortega on 14 September in San Jacinto.

BRIEFS

GDR COOPERATION -- The GDR and Nicaragua have signed a radio and television cooperation agreement, according to reports from Berlin. The cooperation program includes a continuation of the exchange of state programs and the training of Nicaraguans. The agreement was signed at the conclusion of the visit of a Nicaraguan delegation to the GDR. [Text] [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Sep 81 PA]

BORDER BATTALION -- Chontales Battalion 90-28, made up of residents of the municipalities of Santo Tomas, La Libertad, Santo Domingo and Acoyapa, left Santo Tomas on Sunday, 20 September, on its third mission: to guard Nicaragua's borders. The battalion is led by 2d Lt Juan Molinares. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Sep 81 p 9 PA]

LAND REFORM -- Some 32 peasants will be the first to benefit from the concession of land reform titles in Sebaco, which is the first area to be included in the program. A total of 800 manzanas of land will be given to the peasants who have been working it as a cooperative since 1977. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 81 PA]

MALMIERCA CHARGES U.S. WITH USE OF GERM WARFARE

FL251248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Before the UN General Assembly, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has accused the United States of using biological warfare against Cuba and recalled that in the past 3 years our country has endured five serious plagues and epidemics which have affected livestock, plants and now the population. Malmierca stated that the death of 156 Cubans, among them 99 children, as a result of the Hemorrhagic dengue epidemic -- deliberately introduced into Cuba -- constitutes a crime. The Cuban foreign minister also stated that our country pledges to work for the success of next year's special UN General Assembly and to try to make it a battle for universal peace and detente.

Like Cuba, the nonaligned countries will make every effort to attain this objective, to which the present Yankee administration is opposed and instead has undertaken the path of less butter and more guns. Malmierca condemned the intensification of U.S. interventionist and genocidal acts against El Salvador, and recalled that Cuba is not the one causing instability in Central America, as Washington falsely asserts, it is U.S. support for atrocious regimes whose only mission is to protect the imperialist system of economic exploitation of the peoples in that region. Malmierca also condemned the military aid being given by the Venezuelan Government to the Salvadoran genocidal junta.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON END OF IPU CONFERENCE

Raul Roa Statement

FL251205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Raul Roa, acting president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has asserted that the recently concluded 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference had effectively contributed to the situation being traversed by today's world. In a brief press conference held in this capital, Roa valued as very positive the objectives attained by the delegates from more than 90 countries who participated in the forum despite, he stressed, their heterogeneousness which provoked what he termed the stormy winds bound to lash it at one time or another. He pointed out that despite the normal polemics of the delegates, they were able to express their views without difficulties in accordance with IPU bylaws and, in his view, the conference was able to reflect the serious world problems. Pio Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the IPU, also participated in the press conference granted to Cuban and foreign newsmen. He referred to a meeting of the IPU Executive Committee held last night at the Palace of Conventions, during which the participants examined some of the topics to be taken up at the next meeting in the Nigerian capital. Among the topics to be examined in Nigeria are ways to end the arms race, disarmament and peace and how to combat hunger throughout the world. Rafael Caldera, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, pointed out to newsmen the active participation of the Cuban parliamentary group in the conference which, he said, is unusual for a host country to do because instead it always tries to find an equilibrium. The Venezuelan delegate stressed in closing that there was absolute freedom of speech at the forum and that the IPU structure had remained well-balanced.

Brazilian Delegation's Message

PA260203 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The members of the official Brazilian delegation to the 68th IPU Conference, which just ended here in Havana, sent a message to Fidel Castro, top Cuban leader, thanking him for the courtesies extended to them and reiterating their hope that relations between Brazil and Cuba will be restored in the near future.

In a telegram released shortly before their departure for Brazil, the legislators wished continued success to the Cuban people, of whom, they said, they carry away fond memories.

Resolution on El Salvador

PA252311 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The resolution on El Salvador approved Wednesday by the 68th IPU Conference is a new condemnation of the fascist junta of Jose Napoleon Duarte and the most important blow dealt to imperialism by the world's parliament members, said Hugo Navarrete, member of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement directorate; and Juan Jose Martel, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front Executive Committee, in statements to this station here in Havana.

The resolution was approved today by the plenum by 50 to 7, with 3 abstentions. It recognizes the representation of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and condemns the assassinations, disappearances and other violations of human rights in that Central American nation.

Montane, Algeria's Delegation Chief

FL261212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] At the main offices of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the Secretariat, has received Rabah Bitat, president of Algeria's National People's Assembly and member of the National Liberation Front Party Politburo, who headed that fraternal country's delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference. During the talks, the two leaders exchanged views on the state of relations between the two countries and on various aspects of the current international situation.

Castro With U.S. Congressmen

FL250957 Bridgetown CANA in English 0138 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 24 Sep (CANA-REUTER) -- Cuban President Fidel castro met for more than an hour today with two U.S. congressmen, Edward Derwinski (Rep-Illinois) and George Danielson (Dem-Cal). Both congressmen were U.S. delegates to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference which ended here yesterday. The meeting between the Cuban leader and the congressmen took place at the Palace of Conventions where the Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held. Mr Derwinski said that the discussion with Dr Castro "was in the pattern of meetings Castro has had with other delegations to the conference." The Illinois congressman said "it was polite but I would not say there was any agreement." He added that "there were just proper differences of opinion, but it wasn't confrontation." Derwinski said that he and Danielson had agreed not to make public the contents of their dialogue with Castro.

ETHIOPIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ENDS VISIT

FL252019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Ethiopian Construction Minister Kassa Gebre has left Havana for home following an official visit which began on 13 September. The Ethiopian leader was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Levi Farah, government minister in charge of construction abroad, and Wondimagegnehu Aemero, Ethiopia's ambassador to Cuba.
During his stay in Cuba, Minister Kassa held talks in connection with the current cooperation agreements between the two countries. The Ethiopian delegation visited several construction projects in various provinces which enabled our visitors to observe the various technological methods employed.

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER WILL NOT ATTEND MELBOURNE SUMMIT

FL281305 Bridgetown CANA in English 2000 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Nassau, Bahamas, 26 Sep (CANA) -- The Bahamas prime minister, Lyden Pindling, has opted not to attend next week's Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne, Australia, according to the evening DAILY TRIBUNE. The paper said that Mr Pindling has decided to remain at home "due to work pressure."

The paper quoted Bahamas Information Services Chief Cyril Stevenson as confirming that the prime minister will not be flying to Australia. The paper said the Bahamas delegation to Australia will be headed by the country's high commissioner in London, Anthony Roberts. It will include the Bahamas former first secretary to the UN office, James Moultrie, and deputy permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Harcourt Turnquest.

DOMINICA

CHARLES OFF TO U.S. FOR IMF, WORLD BANK MEETING

FL251730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1659 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 25 Sep (CANA) -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has left Dominica for Washington to attend the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The Government Information Service said Miss Charles left yesterday. Last year, Dominica entered into a 3-year agreement with the IMF for a 37-million (1 EC dollar, 37 cents US) aid package which the government said was necessary in order to keep the island's economy afloat.

GRENADA

COMMUNIQUE ON BISHOP'S VISIT TO MEXICO ISSUED

FL281202 Bridgetown CANA in English 1638 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 27 Sep (CANA) -- Grenada leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is to receive assistance from Mexico in a wide range of areas, according to a report on state-owned Radio Free Grenada last night. The report said that the aid is contained in a joint communique signed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Mr Bishop visited Mexico en route to Australia for this week's Commonwealth heads of government conference.

The report said that the two countries have agreed to set up an inter-governmental bilateral commission to cooperate in the economic, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural fields. It also said that Grenada and Mexico have taken "concrete measures" for technical cooperation in the areas of petroleum, storage and exploration, road and housing construction, designs of hotels and Grenada's International Airport terminal, as well as the training of Grenadians in the use of heavy machinery.

The report noted that Mexico is to send a team of technical experts to Grenada to assess the country's aviation needs, and to improve its air traffic. The state said that on energy, the communique emphasized that Mexican cooperation with Grenada in petroleum exploration "offers the possibility of development on the basis of specific proposals." The report also said that Grenada and Mexico signed a cultural agreement and that Mexico has immediately offered the spice island five scholarships in this area.

It also said that President Portillo has accepted an invitation from the Grenadian prime minister to visit the Caribbean island at an appropriate time in the future. The report also said that the joint Mexico-Grenada communique covered a number of regional and international issues such as the situation in southern Africa. The report said that the two leaders condemned South Africa's recent military attacks on neighboring Angola and called on its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of UN resolution which seeks to bring independence to the colony.

The report also said that the two leaders saw the Nonaligned Movement "as a factor of growing importance in the struggle for peace, and an end to colonialism, racism, and all forms of domination and discrimination. They also reaffirmed their support for the principles of ideological pluralism.

WHITEMAN TO ATTEND SOCIALIST MEETING IN PARIS

FL240117 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Grenada's foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, will represent this country at the meeting of Socialist International which opens in the French capital, Paris, tomorrow. At this meeting, Brother Whiteman will be representing Grenada's position in view of the current invasion threats from the United States. He will also hold discussions with the ruling French Socialist Party, which, together with the New Jewel Movement, assists the parties within the Socialist International. Last July, Grenada hosted a conference of Socialist International at which solidarity was expressed with the Grenada revolution, the benefits that were brought to all Grenadians and the process being built. Brother Whiteman has already visited a number of European capitals mobilizing support for Grenada. He will move on to other capitals after the Socialist International meeting.

NJM ACCUSES JAMAICA OF VICTIMIZING WPJ MEMBERS

FL282158 Bridgetown CANA in English 2153 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 28 Sep (CANA) -- Grenada's ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) has accused the Jamaican Government of victimizing members of the leftist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ). The NJM made the accusation in its official organ the New Jewel newspaper under the banner headline "Seaga Pressures WRJ."

The paper charged that one of the first acts of Jamaican leader Edward Seaga when he took office last November was to dismiss members and supporters of the WPJ who worked in the government-owned media. It said "death squads" in the police force invaded communities of WPJ supporters, beat up, intimidated, terrorized and left trails of blood in their wake.

The paper said that among the victims of the "systematic onslaught" were members of both the WPJ and the then fuling People's National Party (PNP). It said that Prime Minister Seaga's current economic program was not working and he could not deliver on his election promises.

The NJM paper also accused "right-wing" columnists at the Jamaica DAILY GLEANER newspaper of attacking the WPJ and said they were blaming the party for Jamaica's economic problems even though it had not held state power in the country.

JAMAICA

SALVADORAN ENVOYS SAY TALKS 'PARTLY SUCCESSFUL'

FL260037 Bridgetown CANA in English 2342 GMT 25 Sep 81

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Sep (CANA) -- Two envoys from the Christian Democratic Party (CDP) in El Salvador today had talks with officials from the ruling Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) and the opposition People's National Party (PNP) on possible solutions to the problems of that strife-torn Central American country. The Salvadorans -- Roberto Viera, a member of the Political Committee of the CDP and a political advisor to the junta headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, and (Gerado) Le Chevallier, a member of the CDP's Executive Committee and director of El Salvador's tourist board -- described the talks as partly successful.

They arrived here from the Dominican Republic where their mission was similar -- seeking support for their position, and countering "disinformation" about the junta. This was particularly in light of the recent announcement of France and Mexico that they were recognizing the guerrillas fighting to overthrow the junta.

Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, whose JLP has links with the world's Christian Democratic movement, is on record as supporting the junta, describing it as middle-of-the-road, fighting off extremists of the right and left.

But the PNP, which is socialist, supports the guerrilla movement, and the party's leader, Michael Manley, has come out in favour of the Franco/Mexican pronouncement.

The junta views the statement and its call for reform in El Salvador as interference which could only embolden the guerrillas.

Mr Chevallier told reporters that talks with PNP vice-president and former foreign minister, Percival Patterson, had been useful, and though they had different interpretations on events in El Salvador and the Franco/Mexican declaration they were agreed that only a political solution could end the conflict in El Salvador.

The PNP, he said, had also insisted on the right of all countries, including El Salvador, to self-determination and to be free from outside interference. The PNP was willing to help in working towards a peaceful and political solution, but no practicable ways had been discussed, he said.

They were not authorized to say who in the JLP they had met, but indicated that the results of those consultations were generally the same as with the PNP. They had hoped to meet Prime Minister Seaga, but he left here today for Australia and other top government officials were unavailable.

Earlier, the Salvadorans told journalists that the CDP wanted to hold free elections next year to bring about a political solution to the civil war in the 8,000 square-kilometer country. They called on the supporters of the guerrilla movement, if they really wanted a peaceful end to the conflict, [to] persuade them to put down arms and take part in the electoral process.

However, the guerrillas, made up to political opinions ranging from center to far left, an inclusive of former CDP. [sentence as received]

But Viera and Le Chevallier said that the CDP and the junta would welcome as many persons from as many countries as possible, to observe the elections. Nonetheless, they said the CDP would win any election as the guerrillas had lost support in the country. "Our main concern is to have free elections. Who would win is a secondary problem," Mr Le Chevallier said.

He charged that despite the fact that the guerrillas have received "close to 600 metric tons of arms or three times what the Sandinistas got during the Nicaraguan revolution," they could not win the war.

He claimed that most of the killings in El Salvador were by the left, but when pressed admitted that there were killings by "rightwing extremists." Said Mr Le Chevallier: "We admit there are problems and innocent people are killed. We admit these things happen, but we want to stop these things."

COUNTRY RECEIVES $7.5 MILLION FOR ENERGY PROJECT

FL261941 Bridgetown CANA in English 1930 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 26 Sep (CANA) -- The United States has loaned Jamaica 7.5 million dollars to help finance a major energy project being undertaken by the government. The loan has followed studies carried out by Jamaica and U.S. officials from 1978.

Signing for Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who holds the energy and mining portfolio, said that the first phase of the project, to be addressed to the public sector, would cost 17.7 million dollars (U.S.). The program, he said, was aimed at strengthening Jamaica's institutional capacity to plan and manage energy programs, expand the island's energy conservation program and develop alternative energy sources.

The plans include establishment of an energy information center, a retrofitting program to save on energy use and development of a solar energy institute at the college of arts, science and technology here. The use of solar energy is to be vigorously encouraged. There is to be a full assessment of Jamaica's alternative energy sources.

The second phase of the program, when it starts, will focus on the private sector. Firms will receive government assistance in energy audits and retrofitting, and will also receive loans to help finance programs.